CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. **WIEITED DEMONSTRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE** SPEECHES BY THE REV. W. F. BUTLER, THE HON. J. W. HUSTED, THE HON. WM. H. JOHNSON, AND

A very large meeting of colored citizens was held In the evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union, be celebrate the passage of the Civil Rights bill in this State. This was a supplement to the demonstration earlier in the day. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Civil Rights Committee, of which William F. Butler is Chairman, T. S. W. Titus, Secretary, and William P. Powell, Treasurer. Long before the hour named in the call for the beginning affixed his signature to the bill, and the Secretary of the of the exercises the hall was nearly full, and by 8 p. m., when the Chairman, the Rev. Wm. F. Butler, advanced upon the platform, the hall was uncomfortably full. A band was in attendance, and with a selection of waltzes and marches kept the andience in good humor. A small entrance fee was charged, the proceeds being devoted to securing a just enfercement of the Civil Rights law. Among those who attended, occupying seats upon the platform were Isaiah C. Wears of Philadelphia, Prof. John M. Langston of Washington, William H. Johnson of Albany, the Rev. Alexander Crummell, the Rev. W. J. Alston, Peter S. Porter, Charles L. Reacon, Jehn J. Zuille, William P. Powell, Gen. A. B. Fox, the Hon. James W. Husted of Westchester. the Rev. H. H. Garnet, and many others. An unusually large proportion of the audience were ladies. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the applause which greeted every telling point in the speeches showed the sympathy between the audience and the speakers. The addresses covered the different aspeets of the question, the social, the political, and the legal views. The meeting did not break up until after 21 p. m., and few of the andience left the hall until that hour.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. William J. Alston. He returned thanks for the many dispensations which had been manifested in the behalf of the colored race, especially in their wonderful liberation through the instrumentality of the late civil war, and the passage of the Civil Rights bill, which gnaranteed to them the rights which they should enjoy. The Rev. Wm. F. Butler then made some introductory

SPEECH OF THE REV. WM. F. BUTLER. A few months a go a few of our people met in the parhers of the Hon. Mr. Powell of this city. While there the subject of organizing a committee to see that the citizens of this city should have their civil rights was broached. We organized a committee and after some discussion decided to call it the "Citizens' Civil Rights Committee. Burely that title could interfere with no man's prejudices since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment! We went to work, got out bills saying that we were to hold a meeting, and had them circulated throughout the city. The meeting was held at Republican Hall in Twentythird-st., and there the citizens ratified the action we had taken. Resolutions were there adopted and it was concluded to submit them to the Legislature at Albany. The Civil Rights bill was passed and we, the Committee, who had gone up to Albany to encourage the passage of the bill returned to our homes. We were here willing to let the matter drop musmuch as the bill had passed. We said we were willing to give it up but you said "go on." You said that the Committee should continue, and you further instructed us to organize a public demonstration, and you have it this night, the 15th of May, and here to-night we are to take up the subjects touching on this important Civil Rights question, and we promise you that we will only take up such questions as we are sure the community will back us in. I am not going to make a speech, munity will back us in. I am not going to make a speech, for we have able and eloquent men with us to-night. We have Major-Gen. Husted, whom we are going to send to Congress. Then we have Capt. Johnson—in Pennsylvania he was a Governor, here he is a captain—but we will yet make him Governor of our State. Next we come to Pennsylvania's Thunderer, whose voice has been heard from one end of the State to the other—you all know Isainh C. Wears of Philiadelphia. Then we have the Hon. John Mercer Langston, our Is wyer of whom we are proud; then we have New-York's favorite son, who for 30 years has been battling for the civil rights of his people—I mean the Rev. Henry H. Garnett. We have one who should never have left this country, but who has come back to us here with the culture of the schools of the Old World, who has spent years in Afric ataching our people, and who is here before you and will address you to-night—I refer to the Rev. Alexander Crummell.

Prof. Charles L. Beason then read letters from Gov.

Prof. Charles L. Reason then read letters from Gov. John A. Dix, the Hon, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, William H. Robertson, Alonzo B. Cornell and Roscoe Conklin. All these letters were received with applause, and the first two or three with a round of cheers. Frederick Doug-lass's letter was long and full of advice and encouragement, with congratulations for the success of the efforts for equality in New-York.

The following resolutions were then read by the secre-

Whereas, The ennobling convictions of right and justice, which have been gradually leavening and elevating the American mind, have come to be incorporated in our State legislation, to the condemnation of degrading customs and proscriptive usages; therefore,

Resolved. That we regard the passage of the Civil Rights bull by the State of New-York as a landmark in the humanizing legislation of the age; and we feel called upon to rejoice over it as an evidence of human progress and a great triumph of freedom.

Resolved. That fully appreciating the value of the rights secured ander the latest amendments of the National Constitution, we are not unmondful that civil and public rights are supplemental to polifical rights, and

rights secured under the latest amendments of the Na-tional Constitution, we are not unumndful that civil and public rights are supplemental to political rights, and that without them critizenship is incomplete; it is there-fore an additional ground for rejoicing that the Legisla-ture of our State has seen fit to complete the nevantages of those various amendments by passing the Civil Rights

Bill.

Resolved. That we recognize the principle that rights are corelative of duties; that the full endowment of the prerogative of citizenship brings an added burden of civil responsibility and political obligations; and that we are prompt to acknowledge our duty as a portion of the body politic to maintain law, and to render our contributions to the peace, stability, good order, and honor of the State. of the State.

Resoired, That amid the rejoicings of this occasion,

we recognize the responsibilities which accompany the full affranchisement of the citizen, and acknowledge that all freedom is to be regulated as well by judgment

that all freedom is to be regulated as well by judgment and prudence as by law and statute.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks as citizens of New-York are hereby tender 65, as they are justly due, to the Hon. James W. Husted, who introduced this bill in the Assembly, to the Honorabic Senators James Wood and Wm. H. Robertson, to Gov. Jno. A. Dix, who promptly signed the bill, and to those members of both Houses who vindicated this measure and carried it to a success-ful issue.

full issue.

Resolved, That we cannot forget how much this triumph is due to the inspiration caught from the devoted efforts made on the floor of the United States Senate, by the Hon Charles Summer, of Massachusetts.

And remembering with affection and reverence all he has done to destroy Slavery, and to break up caste, we send him from this meeting our sympathy in his bodily sufferings, and our greetings, that this his child, rejected from the Senate of the nation, has been at once adopted by the State of New York.

Resolved. That we recognize the favoring hand of God.

sufferings, and our greetings, that this his chall depend of from the Senate of the nation, has been at once adopted by the State of New-York.

Resolved, That we recognize the favoring hand of God in the providences which have brought us freedom and civil privileges; and we teel that it is our duty on this occasion not to forget that tribute of praise and thanksgiving which are due to Him who has guided our battles, raised up friends, and scattered enemies, and brought us to the full light of freedom, citizenship, and educational originates are the senate originates and scattered enemies, and brought us to

The Hop. J. W. Husted then addressed the meeting, as

SPEECH OF THE HON. J. W. HUSTED. I recognize this Assembly as a meeting convoked for indersing the bill which the Legislature has enacted. conferring upon every man, without regard for color, his civil and public rights. I see around me the able men of this country who from year to year, in times of trial and of sorrow, in times of joy and triumph, have fought for their race, as they have fought for ours. I wish this meeting every success, and hope that this organization bill. I don't wish to make a speech, but to sit at the feet of these Gamaliels in oratory and debate, who for so many years have fought for these principles. This is not the first effort which if have made in behariman and justice. In the Lorent Relations, a reported to the local principle and adjustice. In the Lorent Relations, a reported to the House and pressed forward the Fifteenth Amendment and Lorent Relations, and pressed forward the Fifteenth Amendment has been depended and relatives own and control a variance of the current of the control of the will be able to carry into effect every principle of this bill. I don't wish to make a speech, but to sit at the feet

the rights due to his manhood, which have always be-longed to him. The example of New York will prevail; all the sister States will follow her. Taen, and not til then, the whole people, without regard to race, sex, or previous condition of servitude, will unite in the poet's invocation.

Sail on, oh, ship of state,
Sail on, oh, union strong and great,
Sail on, nor feat breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our sears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM II. JOHNSON. MR. CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS Three menths and twelve days ago to-day the Civil Rights bill was presented to the Legislature of this State by the honorable gentleman from Westchester, and it was then read from the Cierk's desk for the first time. One menth and nine days ago to-day that Civil Rights bill became a law, when the Governor of this State State of New-York placed the seal of the great Empire State upon it, and promulgated it as a law. I am here to-night to say something to you about the practical working of the Civil Rights bill. Think you the honorable gentlemen who are present would indorse this bill if it were incomplete ! I tell you no. I might go further in this inquiry and ask if the illustrious John A. Dix

if it were incompleted I tell you no. I might go further in this inquiry and ask if the filiustrious John A. Dix would have affixed his signature to that bill after having held it in his possession for six days—and he made some of our friends very uneasy thereby, too—if he had not thought that bill constitutionally proper in every respect! Do you think he would have given it his signature! No! we helped to elect him, and we expect, and we have a right to expect, more of him. In company with a lady, who is in this andlence to night, I attempted a few months ago to enter stage No. 3 of the Twenty-third-st. line, and though the stage was empty we were denied admittance by the driver. I will not bring a suit for this outrage, nor will this committee do so with my consent. We will "fight to out on another line," and if we can keep together andlences like the present one, in less than six months we will so effect public sentiment that it will take that driver, or any other, and pull him over the box of his stage if he refuses any man his civil rights. (Applause).

Under the common law principle, if a white man were to go to Wallack's Theater to-night, if Gov. Dix buys his tickets and goes there, and he is refused admittance, the only redress he can have will be the actual damages—perhaps \$10—which will not pay the costs. All we desire and all we demand is to be permitted to sail in the same boat, and no more, You must not insult a colored lady or gentleman any sooner than you would those of a lighter complexion. When they go to a theater, is it just that they should be told they are not admitted because they are black! No, that won't do. Rather let them be told that tickets will not be sold them. We shall fight this queetion out on public sentiment. In conclusion, friends and fellow-citizens, let me say that you, in this grand and imposing demonstration that you have had to-day in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill to the great Republican party of the Empire State.

Not withstanding New-Jersey has failed t

State. Notwithstanding New-Jersey has failed to give her people a Civil Rughts bill, and Pennsylvanta and Ohio and many others are in the same unhappy state, I warted to the sky.

Warted to the sky.
Pesling forth in tones of thander Praise to God on high."

We demand liberty and equality, and that too with public and civil rights for all, for each and every man, woman, and child, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SPEECH OF ISAIAH C. WEARS. I cannot agree with the last speaker in his plan of enforcement of the Civil Rights law. It may be very well to build up a proper public sentiment, but the best public sentiment is that represented by the police officer. The civil right which is the privilege of one man is the privilege of all. The patriotism of this day is a stalwart, oble patriotism, and this is due to the Republican party. This nation is bearing about, in every department the effect of the political degradation of four millions of men. She saw men whe were black, good enough to be soldiers and to pay taxes, good enough for everything except to be recognized as men. But have washed them again and again and

thing except to be recognized as men. But we have washed them again and again and now things look a great deal better. We have even dragged the Democrats along until they are far ahead of the Republicans in 1868. It is complained that we have no more great men. We don't need them. We have improved so much that all are great men. All the great men have been ground up for making great measures. We need resistance in order to move forward. That is the way we are to be educated. Our foreathers took charge of a principle which had always existed. They fought for principles and afterward repudiated them. Revolutions are necessary; our Government was made revolutionary, and all our reforms are brought about in that way. That principle has spread throughout the world, and bettered it. The Democrais have been useful in our revolution, though they have done the dirty work, the hod-carrying.

Laws, constitutions, or governments do not give us fiberty; they only protect them. We had all these rights before, only we were unable to exercise them. The nation must protect use if it makes me a clizon. The State cannot give those rights. The word State in America does not mean much; in Europe it means a nation, able to levy war and exercise national rights. It is the Constitution of the United States which shall secure to me my rights. I do not believe in State rights. We may be a different race, but is there a difference in outdites. It might make some difference in twe were not obliged to perform all the same duties and obey the same laws. The difference in race is illustrated by this incident: An Aiderman of my acquantance once said to me, "I have sent a friend of yours to prison," "A friend of mine," I said; "who is it?" "A colored woman," said he. "I don't know why she should be a friend of mine," I nanwered; "but what sort of a colored woman is she?" "A mulatto." "Well, "said I, "if that is the case, I will take my half, and will be that it was your half-faud if the stealing." The difference in complexion is shown by many did the stealing." The difference in complexion is shown by many proofs to be merely an accident of climate. I am proud to stand identified with the black man in America. What we have done, during the war and before, justifies us in having the use of our rights. Look at the colored man; see him in the South, shoveling into their grave all the calumnies which have been pat upon him. Look over the world, and see that every exatted idea is a protest against the conspiracies that work against us. Our recruits/come from the school-house and swell our ranks. The interpretation of our recent victories is not to be found in any party, but from the overwhelming spirit of hoerty which has grown in this country.

SPEECH OF PROF. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

MR. PRESIDENT: Tarougu the kindness of my triends your excellent Committee of Arrangement, I have been invited to say a few words on this most interesting or casion. I unite my shout with yours in honor of the passage of your Civil Rights bill by your State Legislature. To me this seems a glorious day, not only for the people of the State of New-York, but for all the citizens of this vast country. Prof. Langston here gave in concise and clear language the legal points of the Civil Rights bill, defining them as he proceeded, the chief section of which reads as follows:

section of which reads as follows:

By no reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitade, shall any citizen be excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, or facility furnished by innkeepers, common carriers (coacnes, railroads, steamboats, etc.), licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theaters or other places of amusement, or schools by frustees, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, or by country associations. He said that the moment a slave is usberred into freedom, he becomes a member of the community, and a joint sharer of the accommodations accorded to their white brethren. Lawyers have been slow to recognize this law, and statesime and even clergymen have been slow to recognize it; but God Aimghly has acknowledged its truth and justice, and let us praise Him for it.

The professor here gave instances which have come edged its truth and justice, and let us praise Him for it.

The professor here gave instances which have come under his own observation in the South of insult offered to colored laties, who were ladies by culture and intelectual endowments. He then made a strong appeal for the education at the same school of the offspring of both the white and black race, saying that it is only when our children six in the same seats with those of the white, and are educated at the same school that the negro will less his degradation and the white man his sense of superiority, and then all will be as brothers toward each other, and be sharers in a common good.

THE PARADE.

The colored people of this city yesterday engaged in a celebration of the passage of the bill enforcing their rights by the New-York Assembly and Senate two months ago. The demonstration of the day took part. The procession was formed a little before noon at Fifth-ave, and Eighth-st., Geo. F. Mack acting as chief-marshal, assisted by Wm. Johnson, Thos. Anderson, and others. The principal organizations seen in line were the Grant and Colfax Cavalry, nearly 200 strong; the Skidmore Guards, about 150 in number; a

himself from a beam in the attie of his residence, No. 8 business. He was discovered hanging by a domestic who notified an officer of the First Precinct, but when the body was cut down life was extinct. On a table in his chamber was found a note addressed to George H. Betts, informing him that he (Perkins) had determined to commit suicide as he was fearful that he might become tosane. The deceased, whose age was 48 years, was unmarried, and was at one time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

LAWS BETWEEN NATIONS.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL CODE DEMANDED. An interesting meeting was held, last even-ing at the residence of David Dudley Field, in Gramercysquare, at which the Rev. Dr. James B. Miles of Boston who recently returned from Europe, where he went for the purpose of interesting European statesmen and publicists in behalf of an International Peace Congress, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of an Interna-tional Code, and the establishment of arbitration as the means of settling international disputes. The meeting was attended by many representative men, among whom were Judges Peabody, Bosworth, and Edmonds, the Rev. Drs. Henry Field, Samuel Osgood, D. C. Haynes, and Hitchcock of Boston; James Parton, Robert Carter, Dudley Field, and Thomas G. Shearman. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. Miles gave an account of his mission to Europe, and its re sults, from which it appeared that he had taken the advice of statesmen, publicists, governors of States, and representatives of the educational, labor, and other interests of this country, and acting in accordance with the views expressed by the President of the United States and of Secretary Fish, had conferred with the eading authorities and professors of law in Great Britain and on the continent in reference to the permanent establishment of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations. His mission had been everywhere received with courtesy, and in many places with enthusiasm. In Liverpool, London, Paris, Ghent, Brusselis, Rome, Florence, Vienna, and other places, public meetings had been held in furtherance of the design, while Gladstone, Vernon Harcourt, Count Sclopis, Professor Manzine of the University of Rome, Professor Levi, Ministers Jay and Bancroft, as well as other prominent statesmen, had written letters of encouragement and support. Continuing, the speaker said all students of international law are aware that this subject—that of law between nations—has been left in a very unsatisfactory condition. It has not kept pace with the progress in other branches of civilization. There is nothing to regulate the conduct of nations except the old principle of duelling. The success of the Geneva arbitration was a subject of great interest in this country. It was an opportunity for the men of pence to come forward. Now is the time for a senate of publicists to come together and agree upon the great licists to come together and agree upon the great principles of international law, and after deliberation to affix their names to a document stating what should be the law of nations. It was proposed to have the meeting unofficial, for it would have been useless to apply to governments to take the lead in the matter on account of the jealousies sure to arise in such a case. This plan was indorsed by the leading men of this and other countries. The plan, if carried out, would do away with the large standing armies of Europe which are eating up the substance of the lands. In Great Britain, for example, 83 per cent of the enire income is devoted to the purposes of war. Nations cannot stand such large outlays as those for large standing armies, and must either disarm or become bankrupt. Even should the Peace Congress resolve on no plan of action, its very existence would have a powerful influence in directing the attention of nations to the peaceful method of settlint disputes. After some discussion, in which the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Yeaman, ex-Minister to Denmark, David Dudley Field and others took part, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Received, That the novements of six plans.**

Received, That the movements of affairs, the stulies of thoughtful men, and the tendencies of public opinion call for a new and carnest consideration at the wisdom of the surgest and laws of nations expectably in regard to men, and the tendencies of public opinion call for a new and carnest consideration at the wisdom of the stages and laws of nations expectably in regard to the specific plants of the continuor amage in personnent the exconnion of the stages and laws of nations expectably in regard to the specific should be called for consolication of the stages and laws of nations expectably in regard to the statest and importance. principles of international law, and after deliberation

non in the means to rectang the mean interest and importance, need, that with a view to the formation of guch a code, it is expected, that with a view to the formation of guch a code, it is expected at a meeting about the called for consultation upon the best of preparing it, and the most premising means of procuring its

spine.

It is such as the first such a meeting be beld on the 20d day of Septembells, to which publicists from different nations shall be ravited, and that, to which publicists from different nations shall be ravited, and that committee be appointed to issue the invitations and make arrange to the forther meeting, and that this committee have power to add to

eer number.

Resolved, That David Dudley Field, LL. D., Theodore Woolsey,
L. D., Emory Washburge, William Beach Lawrence, and the
smes B. Miles be such committee.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN THIS CITY.

At 4 p. m., yesterday, a fire originated, from some unknown cause, in a quantity of rubbish on the top floor of the five-story brick building, No. 12 Pine-st., owned by Theodore Weston, and occupied by several real estate and other offices. Damage to building, \$750; real estate and other onices. Damage to building, \$750; insured for \$10,000 in the Royal Insurance Company; \$10,000 in the Brooklyn, \$10,000 in the Jefferson, and \$10,000 in small amounts in New-York companies; total insurance, \$40,000. Damage to the furniture of the janitor, on the fourth floor, \$150. Total damage by water to furniture of other occupants, \$500. ELSEWHERE.

saw-mills at Bryson, Ont.,

owned by Purvis & Bryson were destroyed by fire, yes-terlay. Loss, \$20,000. A fire at Concord, N. H., yesterday, in the

large wooden stables of J. H. Rowell in the rear of the Phonix Hotel caused \$0,000 damage; insurance, \$3,000. The flour and grain store of Hutchins & Co. and also a store-house owned by them were consumed. Loss, about \$20,000; fully insured.

A DANGEROUS VAGARY.

John Worthington, an emaciated and haggard-looking young man rushed wildly into the Mercer] st. Station-house, early last evening, and, handing a revolver to Police Captain Byrnes, said with a hollow whisper: "I surrender myself as a prisoner; I've just shot a man." In response to inquiries, the voluntary prisoner, who trembled with fright, said that he had shot his room-mate because the latter had planned the destruction of the prisoner by leaving their room door open at night, so that others might come in and murder him. Satisfied that he was dealing with a lunatic, the Captain caused the man to be watched closely, and also dispatched offi-cers to the boarding-house No. 101 East Twelfth-st., where the prisoner said he lived, to care for the supposed murthe prisoner said he lived, to care for the supposed murdered man. On arriving at the house, the officers found
Hugh McNicoli, whom Worthington said he had shot,
unbarmed, but somewhat agitated. From his statement, it appears that he and Worthington, who
are both harness-makers, were talking pleasantly together in their room when the supper bell rang. MoNicoli, who was washing his hands, turned and asked
Worthington, who seemed waiting for something, why
he did not go down to supper. Worthington started
toward the door and McNicoli resumed washing, when
Worthington suddenly pointed a pistol within two feet
of his room-mate's head and discharged the weapon, but
luckily without effect. Worthington was detained at the
station-house to await formal proceedings. station-house to await formal proceedings.

MOVEMENTS OF FINANCIERS.

Considerable apprehension exists in speculative and brokerage circles lest Jay Gould should carry out the programme which he has marked out for himself this Summer, viz., making a visit to Europe. He has engaged passage in the steamship Adriatic, which sails on the 24th inst., for himself and family, and is understood to be engaged in closing up his affairs as far as practicable. Application was made to Mr. Gould last evening for information concerning his future movements. He said that had engaged passage for himself and family on the Adriatic, and although he was arranging his affairs, he could not tell whether he would be Richard S. Evans, the English capitalist who has been in New-York for some time, conferring with President Watson, S. L. M. Barlow, and other gentlemen of the Eric administration relative to the affairs of the road, will return to England on the 21st inst. by the steamer Russis, and will not be present at the election for directors, as asserted. Mr. Evans, who with his immediate friends and relatives own and control a vast amount of Eric Railway stock and bonds, expresses his perfect satisfaction with President Watson's administration of the road and his plans for the future, and will so report to his (Mr. Evans's) constituents in England.

Herr Fe Have Fran, a pronneut inancier of Amsterdam, is on his way from that city to New-York, where he is due to-day. His mission is to look into railroad and money matters here and to consider the "pooling" of the carnings of the Chicago and North Western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads, on the basis of 60 to 40. He is the representative of the German and Dutch interest in the Chicago and North Western Board of Directors, and the agreement for "pooling" only lacks his approvai. Richard S. Evans, the English capitalist who has been

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT DICKINSON'S, IN PARK-ROW. B. m.-54° Noon-52° 3 p. m.-63° Midnight-53° Average-574°

Fifth-ave. Hotel—Senator Buckingham of Connecticut, Guv. Hartrawit, Col. A. W. Sorris, and Robert L. Orr of Pennertheut, Guv. Hartrawit, Col. A. W. Sorris, and Robert L. Orr of Pennertheut, Guv. Hartrawit, Col. A. W. Sorris, and Robert L. Orr of Pennertheut, C. S. Nicholas Hotel W. H. Barmum, and W. B. Bristol of Connecticut. N. S. Nicholas Hotel W. H. Barmum, and W. B. Bristol of Connecticut. N. S. Nicholas Hotel W. Bristol of Thurman and Judge B. Hitchcock of Ohio, the Hon. Jease L. Wellinses of Indiana, and William Philips, President of the Alleghem, Williams of Indiana, and William Philips, President of the Alleghem, Williams of Indiana, and Williams Philips, President of the Alleghem, Williams of House—George W. Riggs of Washington and Gen. C. L. Pierson of Boston. St. Dennis Hotel—Prof. John. P. Weir of Yele College. ... Astor House—Liest. Commander Prof. John. P. Weir of Yele College. ... Astor House—Col. A. Piper, U. S. A. C. V. Gridler, U. S. Navy. ... Starterant House—Col. A. Piper, U. S. A. C. W. Gridler, H. S. Navy. ... Starterant House—Col. A. Piper, U. S. A. L. Hoffman House—C. T. Yerks, ir., of Philadelphia ... Recertif House—Ex-Solicitor General Bristow, Kentucky; Amasa Sprague of Providence, and William Neely Thompson of California. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY. A butter and cheese stand has just been sold

n Washington Market for \$6,000. The police captains have reported to the

Excise Commissioners that there are over 8,000 liquor stores in this city. The President, accompanied by Gen. Babeck, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel hast evening rom New-Haven.

During the past week 253 miles of streets were cleaned, and 23,933 leads of earth were carted away rom the city; total cost, \$15,134 92.

Nearly 72 per cent of the total foreign trade with this port during 1872 was carried on in foreign ressels. During 1872 the number of American vessels which entered this port was 10,944, while during the same period 11,649 cleared. The number of foreign vessels arriving was 19,190, while 19,298 cleared. The aggregate tonnage of the American vessels above enumerated was 7,393,224, while the foreign tonnage was 15,004,106.

The Summer arrangements of the time-table of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, will go into effect on Monday, the 26th inst. It will embrace several new trains for the accommodation of travelers; one a lightning express to Boston, making the trip in about seven hours, and a theater train which reaches the Grand Central depot about 7 o'clock and leaves at 11:40 p.m., five minutes earlier than the theater train on the Harlem Railroad.

Controller Green received the following amounts yesterday: From the Receiver of Taxes for taxes, Croton rent, and interest, \$7,673 07; from the Colector of Assessments, for street openings, improve nector of Assessments, for street openings, improve-ments, and interest, \$15,301.22; from the Bureau of Ar-rears, for arrears of taxes, assessment, Croton rent, and interest, \$4,550.61; from the Bureau of City Revenue, for interest on bond and mortgage, ferry rent, water-lot rent, market rent, and fees, \$4,056.42; from the Bureau of Water Register, for water rents, \$5,922.02. Total, \$37,503.34.

Special Agent Frank E. Howe has been intructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to confer with Collector Arthur in relation to locating deputy collecters of the Customs in this city. The intention of Secretary Richardson is to accommodate the importers, and, acting under his instructions, it has been considered expedient that a deputy collector of placed in close proximity to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; another in the office of the Ninth National Bank, on Broadway, near Canalst; and one near the junction of Chambers-st. and Erroadway.

The billiard match of 1,500 points for the championship and \$1,000 between Cyrille Dion and Manrice Daly, which will take place at the Tammany Assembly Rooms this evening, occasions much interest among sporting men. Pools are selling at two to one in favor of Dion. The competitors have been diligently practicing for some time. Last evening, in a practice game of 750 points between Dion and Garnier, the former won, completing the game in 12 runs, making one of 217 points, and an average of 621 for each inning.

Five or six young ruffians smashed the showase of Wolff Basch, jewelry dealer, at No. 381 Eighthave., early last evening, and attempted to steal the con tents. Mr. Basch, while protecting his property, was knocked down and beaten and kicked severely by the desperadoes, who fled upon the approach of Officer Fitzgerald of the Twentieth Precinct. Thomas Sproul, age 19, of No. 145 West Fifty-fourtn-st., who was identified as one of the assalauts, was found, subsequently, in a neighboring beer saloon, and was locked up to answer. His confederates have not yet been discovered.

BROOKLYN.

In the county almshouse there are 408 inmates; in the lunatic asylum, 792; nursery, 351; hospital, 55; total, 2,008.

The stone foundations for the new edifice of he Free Tabernacle congregation are being rapidly con tructed on the site of the building destroyed by fire. The structure will be completed in Septer

The Brooklyn Gas Company declined yesterday to entertain the petition signed by the strikers at their meeting on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Benson, the President, stated that the Company had decided not the Compromise. The strikers are inclined to believe that the Company has decrived them and does not intend to employ them again. Mr Benson called on the police yesterday morning, being apprehensive that the strikers would attempt violence, but the men acted in an orderly manner although very angry at the action of the Com-

LONG ISLAND. Long Island City .- The Corporation Coun-

sel has notified unlicensed liquor dealers that they will boat Long Island City, having been thoroughly repaired, has resumed her trips on the Thirty-fourth-st. line.... An engine and two centrifugal pumps, consigned to the Water Board, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and were taken to the Water Works... The primary elections for members of the Democratic General Committee will take place May 21.

STATEN ISLAND.

NEW-BRIGHTON.-The Hon. George William Curtis will fill the pulpit and read sermons selected from he writings of eminent clergymen, in the Unitarian Church, for a few weeks, in the absence of the regular elergyman, who is in California.

STAPLETON.—The Workingmen's Union Club of the town of Middletown will meet here, to-morrow, to select candidates to be voted for at the town election, which will take place May 20.

NEW-JERSEY. JEESEY CITY.-A petition signed by 250

property owners has been presented to the Hudson County Grand Jury, requesting the indictment of the Board of Public Works for maintaining a nussance in the matter of a grade, which has a dangerous fall in Seventh-st., near Newark-ave., and also on account of a sewer on the Hights.....James Grogan and two children were driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Cole-st, crossing, last night, when the gate tender lowered the gate hastily and caught the wagon so that the rear portion of it was demolished by a passing train. The occupants of the wagon fortunately escaped uniqued.

Samuel E. Lawrence was arrested, yesterday, charged with attempting to dre the barge John Tribney, lying at the foot of Morgan-st. The fire was started by igniting a quantity of oil which had been poured on the water near the stern of the barge. A man who gave his name as John Flanniggu has been arrested and committed to the Peninentisty, on suspicion of being an esseped convict. He was dressed in a State Prison uniform, and it is thought he is Qualt, who recently escaped from Trenton. In the case of Asstate agt. Schwidt, for breach of promise, the jury has rendered a verdict of \$500 in favor of the planniff. ...Frank Wilson was convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, of a burglary committed last March at the residence of Mr. Schwartz, near West End, where he stole a quantity of jewelry. A confederate named Williams was arrested shortly after the robbery, and sent to State Prison.... Henry C. Post was elected Warden of the County Penitentiary, by a vote of 18 to 14, at the Chosen Freeholders meeting. The Board of Fire Commissioners has authorized the issue of warrants for \$5,216 65, to pay salaries for April.

PATERSON.—The Board of Aldermen has authorized the following tax-levy for the easuing year: State. Cole-st, crossing, last night, when the gate tender low

aries for April.

PATERSON.—The Board of Aldermen has authorized the following tax-levy for the ensuing year: State, county, and school taxes, \$165,000; Board of Education, \$46,500; streets, \$45,000; crosswalks, \$3,000; lamps, \$20,000; pumps, \$3,000; poor, \$7,000; Almshouse, \$5,000; city officers, \$37,000; contingent fund, \$20,000; Police Department, \$43,000; hydrants, \$14,000; insurance, \$4,000; Fire Department, \$40,000; printing, \$5,000; interest, \$110,000; matured bonds, \$55,500; store-breaker, \$5,000; fire alarm telegraph, \$15,000; total, \$634,000.

telegraph, \$15,000; total, \$634,000.

Newark.—Ten thousand postal cards had been issued from the Post-Olice up to noon yesterday A meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held at Broad and Bank-sts, vesterday afternoon, the Rev. K. K. Rogers in the chair. Reports were read and members elected. Some valuable papers were received from Mrs. Rutherford, widow of the late President... The 25th anniversary of the organization of the Second Reformed Church will be celebrated on Friday evening, May 23.

Honouex.—The grand opening festival of the United

HOBORES.—The grand opening festival of the United Schittzen Association will take place May 19, 20, 21, and 22, in the Schützen Park, Union Park.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS. An effort is making in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church to introduce congregational singing and rehearsals to help on the movement were held on Wednesday and isst evening. Although the lecture season is fast drawing

to a close, an excellent opportunity for entertainment and profit will be afforded this evening at the Brooklyn Atheneum, where John Savage will recount the service of "Patriot Priests." A meeting of Woodside lot-owners was held,

last night, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, A. P. Riker presiding. It was decided that an assessment of \$10 per lot be levied for grading, sewerage, &c., and Messrs. Hiker, Banks, Smith, Williams, Tiernan, and Post were appointed a Committee to make such improvements as would increase the value of the property.

The members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church held a special meeting, on Tuesday evening last, and by a unanimous vote authorized the trustees to sell the present edifice, at Second-ave, and Tonth-st.,

to the Stanton-st. Church, for \$85,000. Nothing has yet been decided concerning a new building for the Tabernacle Society. The excellent success of the Sunday evening services at Stein way Hall has increased the interest in the project of building a church for the masses, and the arrangements for creeting such a structure will be

arrangements for creeting such a structure will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile the Society will continue to bold public services every Sun-day evening at Stellway Hall. The Grand Council of Tammany Sachems held a special meeting, last evening, in Tammany Hall.

held a special meeting, last evening, in Tanhany Rai.
Sachems Hewitt, Donnelly, Dunlap, Jarvis, Lawrence,
Wickham, Andrus, Fox, and Nicholson were present.
It was resolved to call a special meeting of the Grand
Council of Sachems, to elect a Grand Sachem, a Father
of the Council, and a Scribe, and to act upon the report
of the Counciltee appointed to confer with the Committee on Armerica and Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors.

The Tax-payers' Protective Union of the Twelfth Ward met last evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 2,240 Third-ave., when it was resolved that the matter of Assembly bills Nos. 142, 846, and 872, and Senate bills Nos. 513 and 514, should be referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances for examination. It was also decided that the Committee on Schools and School-sites should be instructed to take action in reference to the erection of a school-house on the site of the Harlem Court-house property on One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st. The Committee on Street Improvements were instructed to press upon the Board of Aldermen the necessity and importance of removing the rock on Foorth-ave., from One-hundred-and-sixteenth to One-hundred-and-twenty-foorth-at

COMMISSIONER DUNCAN'S DEFENSE. The committee appointed by the Shipowners'

Association to investigate the administration of the Shipping act by Capt. C. C. Duncan, began their exam. nation at the Seamen's Exchange yesterday afternoon. The committee was represented by R B. Minturn, chairman, and Capt. Snow; Mesars. Wenberg, Alexander, and Morgan being absent Capt. Duncan had invited a number of the prominent saliers' landlords to be present, among them the Prest, dent of the organization. John Monoghan, but neither he por any associate presented himself. Capt. Duncan gave the facts concerning his success in administering the Shipping act, the recent trouble with the landlords and the advantages of the present over the old and the advantages of the present over the old system to both shippowers and sallors. He said : Under the old system of shipping the vessel's crew was provided by shipping masters who made that their business. There were many abuses then existing. Under the present law a shipping fee of \$2 is received for each man, of which \$1 75 is paid by the owner and only 25 cents by the sailor. This of course makes the rates higher to the owners of vessels. The total cost of shipping crew was then much greater than under the present system, but there was this difference, that it then came from the poor sailor, whereas now it is paid by the wealthy owner.

came from the poor sailor, whereas now it is paid by the wealthy owner.

J. H. Pents, who has been a shipping master for 30 years, and is now the Chief Deputy at the Seaman's Exchange, confirmed the statements of Commissioner Duncan. When the new law first went into operation the landlords formed a combination against it, out the outgoing vessels were provided with crews, and their efforts were in vain. From August to December, 1872, the law was almost perfect in its workings, and such harmony between landlords, sahors, captains, owners, and commissioners was never before known. But the old spirit of hiter hostility in the breast of the landlords was not dead, and with the return of Spring, the scarcity of sailors in port afforded an opportunity for another strike.

return of spring, the scarcity of sandrs in pore allevided an opportunity for another strike.

The Committee will soon meet at the office of the Ship-owners' Association to conclude the investigation. On that occasion some of the landlords will be present, if it be possible to secure their attendance.

BROOKLYN NURSERY HOUSE WARMING. The managers of the Brooklyn Nursery gave

reception, yesterday afternoon and evening, to the riends of the institution, as a house warming in its new uarters, No. 66 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, entertaining them very agreeably with choice vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by the Rev. H. N. Nye and others. The rooms were thronged throughout the afternoon and evening by a large number of persons interested in the Nursery, who were much pleased with its new home, The building into which the Nursery was moved on May 1, is four stories in hight. The rooms are large and airy, 1, is four stories in hight. The rooms are large and airy, and well adapted for the purpose. They are neatly furnished throughout. The lot is 66 by 133 feet, affording a fine large yard, with an abundance of room for giving the children air and exercise, which adds greatly to the advantages of the piace. The institution contains at present 35 children, with 20 nurses to care for them, but with the enlarged accommodations of the new home the number will shortly be increased to 50. The addition of so many children, and the expense of removing and fitting up the new building, with an increased rent, will make a heavy draft on the runds of the Nursery, and the managers appeal to the generosity of the public to help them in bearing this extra burden. Money, or supplies of any kind, will be gladly received and thankfully acknowledged.

The antiquities sold last evening by the Messrs, Leavitt at Clinton Hall, from the collection referred to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, consisted of coins, medals, sears, and specimens of early re-ligious art; many of the latter from the convents in the Italian States, recently broken up by Victor Emanuel. The prices yielded by some of the articles ranged as follows: Greek and Roman bronzes, from 10 to 50 cents; old seals, medallions, and coins, from 30 cents to \$3 75, the latter for a bust of Pope coins, from 30 cents to \$3.75, the latter for a bust of Pope Innocent XI., and \$1 being paid for a Virginia cent of 1773. An Egyptian idol brought \$3.25; an antique bust of the Emperor Maximianus, \$4; a trousseau chest of the fifteenth century, \$35; a Japanese brouze jar, \$6.50; a cruefix in leather, \$17. The prices obtained for most of the antiquities were much below these figures. The ar-ticles to be disposed of to-night consist of ancient wood carving, mosaics, and enamels, paintings on copper and ivory, seals and engraved stones, etc.

Joseph Solomon, age 12, of No. 149 Fourth-st.

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THE LIMITS OF SCIENCE, a reply to Mr. Godwin, by Prof. E. L. Youmans, in Tribune Lecture Extra No. 3.

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A recommending the wanderful BETTESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER as the only specific for indigestion, constituation, brick-dust de points, gravel, stone, Bright's disease, diabetes, forceys, and diseases of the liver, kidney, bladder, &c. The lancested Chief Justice Chuse, Assaits Justice Field, who says it will care any disease of the kidneys in the world, direct or remote, Senator Fenton, who says, you do not claim too much for it. U. S. Senator Wm. Window of Minnesots, kidney disease 20 years standing; Prof. M. B. Brown, Hon. A. H. Ladin, Nava Officer, New York, Hon. G. A. Brandreth, Sing Sing; Gen. Hiram Walhrige, Admiral Wilkes, and too many others to publish. Pamphleting pages, free. Depot and Offices, 200 Broadway, New York. On an and draught by druggists and mineral water dealers.

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